

# THE LEXINGTON UNION.

VOL. II.

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI, JUNE 6, 1840.

NO. 30.

THE LEXINGTON UNION,  
Printed and published every  
SATURDAY MORNING,  
BY JOHN N. BASKIN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One year, in advance, \$5.00  
Six months, in advance, 3.00  
Three months, in advance, 1.50  
One year, at the end of the year, 6.00  
Six months, at the end of the year, 3.00  
Three months, at the end of the year, 1.50  
Those who pay within one month  
of the time of subscribing will be considered  
in advance, but in every instance  
the payment is not made in time, the  
amount above will be demanded. We are  
not responsible for the collection of our subscription  
money. We beg that all who subscribe for the  
Union, will note the terms of subscription.

ADVERTISING.  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00  
per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each  
subsequent insertion. The number of insertions required must be  
stated. The number of the manuscript, or the copy, must be  
sent to the printer, and charged accordingly. Ad-  
vertisements from a distance must be accompanied  
by the cash, or by a receipt from a town establish-  
ment. In the case of a receipt, the receipt must be  
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## HARRISON THE AUTOMATON. NOT THE HERO.

Read, reflect, and pity the condition of  
William H. Harrison, a Prisoner in the hands of  
his party, a Tool in the hands of  
his party.

## GEN. HARRISON.

We call public attention to the follow-  
ing extraordinary reply, made by  
Gen. Harrison's committee at Cincinnati,  
in a letter addressed to him by the Union  
Association of this village. We are ob-  
liged to a member of the Association for a  
copy of the letter addressed by it to Gen.  
Harrison, and a copy of the letter of the  
committee in reply thereto. We assure  
the public that the correspondence is  
genuine.

Oswego, Jan. 31, 1840.

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. HARRISON:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a resolu-  
tion of the Union Association of Oswego,  
I am instructed to propose three questions  
to you in relation to subjects that a large  
portion of this section of the country feel  
a deep interest in. The first is—

Are you in favor of receiving and refer-  
ring petition for the immediate abolition  
of slavery in the District of Columbia?

Second—are you in favor of a United  
States Bank, or some institution similar  
to that for the safe keeping and disbursing  
of the public moneys, and for giving a  
uniform currency throughout the United  
States?

And lastly—Would you favor the pas-  
sage of general bankrupt law by Congress,  
so that its operations might be equal in all  
the States of the Union?

I have only to say, sir, that the above  
inquiries are made in accordance with the  
unanimous wishes of this association,  
the members of which, I am instructed to  
say, entertain the highest regard for your  
past services, and hope, should you be  
elected to the high office for which you  
are nominated, that nothing may occur to  
lessen you in the estimation of a great and  
free people. I am Sir,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
MILES HOTCHKISS,  
Corresponding Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840.

OSWEGO UNION ASSOCIATION:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 31st  
inst. addressed to General Harrison, has  
been placed in our possession with a view  
to early attention. This is unavoidable  
consequence of the very numerous let-  
ters daily received by the General, and  
which his reply in person is rendered ab-  
solutely impracticable. As from his con-  
stitutional committee, you will look upon  
his response, and if the policy observed by  
a committee should not meet with your  
approbation, you will attribute the error  
to ourselves and his immediate ad-  
dresser. That General Harrison. That pol-  
itics, that the General make no further  
reference of his principles for the public  
whilst occupying his present position.  
Such a course has been adopted, not for  
the purpose of concealment, nor to avoid all  
responsibility; but under the im-  
pression that the General's views, in re-  
lation to all the important and exciting  
questions of the day, have heretofore been  
open to the public, fully and explicitly;  
and these views, whether connected with

constitutional or other questions of very  
general interest have undergone no change.  
The committee are strengthened in regard  
to the propriety of this policy; that no  
new issue be made to the public, from the  
consideration that the National conven-  
tion deemed it impolitic at the then crisis  
to publish any general declaration of the  
views of the great Opposition party, and  
certainly the policy at the present remains  
unaltered. In the mean time, we cannot  
help expressing the hope that our friends  
every where will receive the nomination  
of General Harrison with something akin  
to generous confidence. When we reflect  
upon the distinguished intelligence of the  
nomination convention—how ably all in-  
terest were represented in that body; we  
certainly have a high guarantee, that  
should General Harrison be the successful  
candidate for the Presidency, that office  
will be happily and constitutionally ad-  
ministered and under the guidance of the  
same principles which directed our Wash-  
ington, Jefferson, and Madison. Believ-  
ing you will concur with us in the pro-  
priety of the policy adopted, we have  
pleasure in subscribing ourselves  
Your friends,

DAVID GWYNE,  
J. C. WRIGHT,  
O. M. SPENCER,  
H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y.

## MORE PROOF OF THE OSWEGO CORRESPONDENCE.

In battling with General Harrison, and  
his Committee we shall sometimes use his  
own weapons, (to wit) Certificates. We  
ask the people to read the following and  
they will be satisfied, that the General is  
a H-E-R-O, if not under Petticoat Gov-  
ernment, the government of J. C. Wright,  
and Co. Would not the General be a  
beautiful specimen, for an American Presi-  
dent? His Bazaar would not stand it,  
much less will the American people, Pe-  
lousi Republican.

The persons who interrogated General  
Harrison and to whom his committee of  
keepers responded, have been characterized  
by the Opposition as infamous persons,  
and the correspondence as a "hoax."  
We give the following from the Oswego  
Palladium to set the matter right.

## THE HARRISON CORRESPONDENCE.

The extraordinary letter of Gen. Har-  
rison's keepers which we published in our  
paper the 18th of March last, has excited  
the pity, we may say the contempt, of  
honorable men of all parties. It was gen-  
erally known in our village at the time it  
was sent that a letter had been addressed  
to General Harrison by the Union Asso-  
ciation asking his opinions upon certain  
matters, it having been read in the office  
of a magistrate to several gentlemen, of both  
political parties before it was put into the  
post office. The answer of the committee  
has also been shown to gentlemen here of  
both political parties; its authenticity has  
not been questioned. We notice, however  
that in some places, for effect, a partial  
denial has been made. In addition there-  
fore to our own assurances of its genuine-  
ness we publish the following affidavits and  
certificates which put the matter beyond  
doubt.

State of New York, ss

Oswego county.

J. W. Turner, of Oswego, being duly  
sworn, deposes and says, that on the first  
day of February last a letter signed by  
Miles Hotchkiss, on behalf of the Union  
Association of Oswego, and bearing  
date January 31, 1840, a copy of which  
was published in the Oswego Palladium  
of March 18, 1840, which contained cer-  
tain inquiries in relation to the political  
opinions of Gen. Harrison was superscrib-  
ed by this deponent as follows: "Gen.  
William H. Harrison, North Bend, Ohio,"  
and was sent by this deponent to the post  
office in this village on the said first day  
of February last and on or about the 13th  
day of March last he saw a letter purport-  
ing to be a reply to the letter above named  
which was post marked at Cincinnati,  
Ohio, and signed by David Gwynne, J.  
C. Wright, and O. M. Spencer, and at-  
tested by E. H. Spencer, Cor. Sec'y; a  
copy of which letter was also published  
in the Oswego Palladium of March  
18th, 1840.

And this deponent further says that be-  
fore the above letter was sent to the post  
office he read the same aloud in the office  
of J. C. Hungenin, Esq., Justice of the  
peace in this village, in the presence of sev-  
eral gentlemen of both political parties,  
and that the fact of said letter having  
been sent to General Harrison was a mat-  
ter of public notoriety in this village.  
J. W. TURNER.

Subscribed and sworn April 16th, 1840  
before me.

D. HERRICK, J. P.

State of New York, ss

Oswego County.

Miles Hotchkiss, of Oswego, being  
duly sworn deposes and says, that, on the

13th day of March last, he took from the  
post office in the village of Oswego a letter  
directed to him, and signed by David  
Gwynne, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Spen-  
cer, and attested by H. E. Spencer, cor-  
responding secretary bearing date Febru-  
ary 29, 1840, and post marked "Cincinnati,  
O. March 3," that a correct copy  
thereof was published in the Oswego  
Palladium of March 18, 1840, and  
that he has no doubt of the genuineness of  
the said letter. And this deponent further  
says, that he is the corresponding secre-  
tary of the Union Association Oswego and  
that the letter to which the above named  
purports to be a reply was written agree-  
ably to an order of said Association.

M. HOTCHKISS.

Subscribed and Sworn, April 16th,  
1840, before me.

D. HERRICK, J. P.

I hereby certify that I am the post-  
master at the village of Oswego, in the  
state of New York, and that I recollect  
of delivering a letter to Mr. Miles Hotch-  
kiss which was post marked at Cincinnati,  
Ohio, that his letter came to the post office  
in this place by Mail and but a few days  
previous to the publication of the corres-  
pondence alluded to in the above affidavits  
that I have since seen a letter which from  
some particularities of the superscription  
I believe to be the one delivered by me  
to Mr. Hotchkiss as above stated and that  
I have since read the contents of that let-  
ter and that a correct copy thereof was  
published in the Oswego Palladium of  
the 18th day of March last.

And I further certify that some weeks  
previous to the reception of the letter  
above named, a letter was placed in the  
post office in this village directed to Gen.  
W. H. Harrison, North Bend, Ohio, and  
that this letter was duly forwarded as  
directed in the regular course of the  
mail.

JOHN H. LORD.

I have been shown an original letter in  
manuscript dated February 29, 1840,  
post marked Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3,  
and purporting to be signed by H. E.  
Spencer, Corresponding Secretary and  
David Gwynne, J. C. Wright and O. M.  
Spencer, committee and addressed to  
Miles Hotchkiss, Esq., Oswego, New  
York, a copy of which was published in  
the Oswego Palladium of March 18.  
The body of the letter is in the hand-  
writing of H. E. Spencer, the word and  
the names of the committee in three differ-  
ent hands. During the session of 1837-8  
and 9 the Hon. J. C. Wright was a mem-  
ber of Congress from the State of Ohio,  
and I represented a district in the State  
of New York. In that situation I had full  
opportunity to become acquainted with  
his hand writing and I am fully confident  
the signature of the above described letter  
is his and genuine.

J. G. STOWER.

Oswego, April 16, 1840.

The certificate below, signed by sev-  
eral of our most respectable citizens, among  
whom are two gentlemen who have rep-  
resented this district in Congress—Mr.  
Hart and Mr. Hawley, who have been  
members of the assembly of this State—  
Mr. Pratt, the President of our village,  
&c., will show the public that the Whigs  
have slandered Mr. Hotchkiss, and the  
other members of the Association most  
outrageously.

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the  
village of Oswego, certify that we have  
been acquainted with Miles Hotchkiss  
and J. W. Turner, of this village, for  
several years past, and we have no hesita-  
tion in saying that they are men of respec-  
tability and integrity in whose state-  
ments implicit reliance may be placed.

Oswego, April 16, 1840.

J. N. BONESTEEL,  
JOEL TURRILL,  
L. BARCOCK,  
A. P. GRANT,  
ORRIS HART,  
SAMUEL HAWLEY,  
A. A. PRALL,

HON. H. C. CLARK, A Pledged  
Abolitionist.

A paper published in the district rep-  
resented by Hon. J. C. Clark, brings us  
the following document which it is stated  
was secretly written, and secretly cir-  
culated, to secure the votes of the Abolition-  
ists prior to the last Congressional election  
in New York, viz:

## "TO THE ELECTORS OF CHEN- ANGO COUNTY.

"It is not unknown to me, that a  
portion of you respectable both in numbers  
and in character, are in favor of the adop-  
tion of certain legislative enactments in  
regard to slavery.

Your opinions on this subject I doubt  
not are honestly entertained, and are en-  
titled to respect. You have a right to know  
the opinions of those who are candidates  
for office.

"The people of the North are instinctively  
opposed to slavery in all its forms.

They learn from their infancy from our  
declaration of Independence, that all men  
are born free and equal." No one partici-  
pates more largely or warmly in that  
sentiment than myself. If elected to Con-  
gress, I will, under the Constitution, and  
the obligations of my constitutional oath,  
to apply such corrective as that instrument  
sanctions. In the honest exercise of an  
unbiased judgment and sound discretion,  
I shall be prepared to act in obedience to  
the principles above avowed.

The right of petition is dear, and secur-  
ed to the American people. Its rejection  
by the British crown was one cause of  
serious complaint by our Revolutionary  
fathers. I will never consent to its denial  
or abridgement; but sustain it in its fullest  
latitude, without reference to condition or  
color.

"The exclusive right given by the  
Constitution to Congress, to legislate for  
the District of Columbia, authorizes that  
body to abolish slavery in that District.  
The period when that power will be exer-  
cised, I trust is not remote, and when that  
period arrives, should I hold a seat in  
Congress, the appeals of the free, the hu-  
mane and the oppressed, shall not be  
made in vain."

"I have deemed it proper thus briefly  
and frankly to give you my opinions. The  
particular measures which may be presen-  
ted to the consideration of Congress in  
regard to this subject it is unnecessary to  
anticipate. Whatever they may be, they  
will receive my serious deliberation. The  
confidence you may repose in me, which  
may prompt you to give me your most  
support, will assure me that you are will-  
ing to trust the matter under the freest  
scrutiny to my sense of duty, acting  
under the sacred charter of our liberties.

Your obedient,

J. C. CLARK."

Bainbridge, Nov. 3, 1838.

J. C. Clark is the most active and un-  
scrupulous enemy of the Administration  
in Congress, and is one of the secret Ex-  
ecutive Committee of the Federal Whig  
members.

And who people of the South, are Mr.  
Clark's associates on this President mak-  
ing committee.

Rice Garland of Louisiana;  
John Bell of Tennessee;  
J. M. Bots of Virginia.

These men arranging in cordial har-  
mony with the pledged Abolitionist, J. C.  
Clark, in a desperate attempt to elevate  
to the Presidency a man who will not  
say that he is not Abolitionist. They are  
acting in concert with a man who stands  
pledged to vote for the Abolition of slavery  
in the District of Columbia, and antici-  
pates the event with exultation.

Who can doubt that the election of Har-  
rison will be immediately followed by an  
attempt to redeem those pledges given to  
the Abolitionists? Who can doubt that  
General Harrison is understood by Clark  
to agree with him upon this subject? And  
will not the Southern people hold  
Garland, Bell, Bots, and their associates  
to a severe account for becoming the  
allies, associates, and co-workers with  
such men in their unwholesome designs.

## CONSISTENCY.

Who opposed Mr. Van Buren because  
he was the nominee of a convention? The  
Whigs.

Who supported General Harrison be-  
cause he was the nominee of a convention?  
The Whigs?

Who opposed Gen. Jackson because  
he was a Military Chief, These  
Whigs.

Who urge the claim of Gen. Harrison  
because he is pretended hero of Tippaca-  
naw? The Whigs!!

Who urge the claims of a man nomi-  
nated by abolition influence? Whigs!!

Who in 1837 denounced conventions as  
dangerous to the republic, "conventions of  
craft and cunning? Whigs!!

Who in 1839 obsequiously take the yoke  
imposed by a convention? Whigs!!

Who claim to be the exclusive Simon  
pure patriots going for "measures not men"  
Whigs!!

Who support a man who left his post in  
the middle of the war because he was  
not made commander in chief like the  
sheep who would be Bell wether—or no  
sheep at all? Whigs.

Who are constantly prating about re-  
form, curtailment and waste, &c? Whigs.

Who are in favor of the expensive sys-  
tem of internal improvement, who wish to  
have Congress assume to pay two hundred  
millions of debt, uselessly contracted by  
States? Whigs!

Who that continually complain of waste  
of public time and money in our national  
and state Legislatures? Whigs.

Who have consumed the most time and  
money in futile amendments and abusive  
partisan speeches? Whigs.

In eleven days of the present session of  
Congress, the whigs made two hundred  
speeches against 91 democratic members,  
besides innumerable motions votes and a-  
mendments taken and offered. A. Arg.

## AMUSING ANECDOTE.

Allen Park, one of the present English  
judges, is a religious man, of whom the  
following anecdote is related, in a work  
entitled "The Bench and the Bar," respec-  
ting the evidence of a youthful girl:

A very awkward exemplification of Mr.  
Justice Park's injudicious way of thrusting  
forward his religious sentiments in court,  
occurred some time ago at a trial at one  
of the county assizes. A little girl, about  
ten years of age, was put into the witness  
box to give evidence on the trial then pro-  
ceeding with. The counsel opposed to  
the party for whom the young creature  
appeared, maintained that her testimony  
could not be received on the matter then  
before the court, because of her extreme  
youth, adding that he had no doubt it  
would be ascertained, on examination, that  
she did not understand the nature of an  
oath.

"We shall soon see what is the extent  
of her mental capacity," said his lordship.  
"Little girl," he continued, addressing  
himself to the youthful witness—"little  
girl, attend to me."

"Yes, sir," said the little girl, making  
at the same time one of her curtsies.

"Have your parents given you a reli-  
gious education?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young creature.

"They have taught you the church cat-  
echism, I have no doubt."

"Yes, sir."

"You know the ten commandments, do  
you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You could repeat them, I dare say if  
you were asked?"

"Yes, sir."

"You're a very excellent girl—a very  
good child indeed. And of course you  
have learned the Apostles' Creed?"

"Yes, sir."

"I am very happy to hear it. It's a  
great credit to your parents that they have  
brought you up in this way. No doubt you  
have also got the Lord's Prayer by heart?"

"Yes, sir."

"And could repeat it at any time, if  
asked?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's a very good girl. Now, my ex-  
cellent child, just tell us what you do be-  
fore going to bed."

The young innocent was silent.

"Don't be ashamed, my good girl, to  
answer the question. Pray do tell us what  
you do every night before going to bed?"

The girl hung down her head, and said  
nothing.

"Pray don't be afraid or ashamed to an-  
swer the question. What do you do be-  
fore going to bed?"

"Tell his lordship," whispered her fa-  
ther, who stood beside her.

"Ay, come, do tell us," said his lordship  
who had heard the whisper. "Speak up,  
and tell us what you do before going to  
bed?"

"Fall off my clothes, and put on my  
nightgown," answered the girl, raising up her  
head, and looking Mr. Justice Park, with  
great simplicity, in the face.

The court was convulsed with laughter  
at the oddity of the answer, when compar-  
ed with that which it was manifestly the  
object of the Judge's question to elicit.

## Effects of the Late Storm.

The rains of Thursday last have caused very exten-  
sive damage to the Vicksburg and Jack-  
son rail road. From Bolton's to Clinton  
it is a total wreck, and the cost of repairs  
will probably amount to one hundred  
thousand dollars!! The bridges are en-  
tirely swept away, and it is only by a cir-  
cumspect route that travellers can reach this  
point.

[Raymond Tince.

## What would you take?

"What would you take," said a chap  
yesterday to a wiggish friend, "What  
would you take to read the speeches which  
have been delivered in Congress during  
the last winter?"

"What would I take?" responded the  
wag.

"Yes."

"I'd take about too years." Pic.

## A GOOD JOKE.

A teamster lately lost  
from his wagon a keg of butter, which was  
found by a man, who carried it half a  
mile on foot, to the tavern of Mr. H.  
where he found the owner, who thanked  
him for his trouble. Mr. H. (the landlord)  
observed to him, that he was well paid—  
that thank you was worth 25 cents, and  
thank you kindly was worth 37 1/2 cents.  
He (the footman) soon called for a dinner,  
which was forthwith provided. After  
finishing his meal, he inquired the price—  
the answer was 25 cents. He then said  
"I thank you kindly," and moved off. The  
landlord immediately called to him, "Here  
stop my friend, and take your change;  
there is 12 1/2 cents your due—your bill was  
only 25 cents."

## MARRIED.

In Marion, Ala., on the 8th  
ult. Gen. Samuel Houston, of Texas, to Miss  
Margaret Lea.